R03-19-C-006

SAVE THE TYGART WATERSHED ASSOCIATION INC.

P.O. BOX 164, GRAFTON, WV 26354

Narrative Information Sheet

1. Applicant Identification: Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.
105 Beech St. (Rear)
Grafton, WV 26354

2. Funding Requested:

a. Grant Type: Single Site Cleanup

b. Federal Funds Requested:

i. $200,000

ii. Save the Tygart Watershed Association is not requesting a cost share waiver.

c. Contamination: Hazardous Substances

3. Location:

a. Parkview neighborhood adjacent to the city of Grafton, Taylor County, West Virginia

4. Property Information: Carr China Brownfield Site
230 Newcome Ave.
Grafton, West Virginia 26354

5. Contacts:

a. Project Director:

Mr. Paul Baker
Executive Director of Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.
438 Gristmill Rd.
Fairmont, WV 26554
Phone: 304-363-7338
Email: paulfran3@gmail.com.

b. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official:

Mr. Stan Jennings
President of Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.
1922 South Evansville Pike
Thornton, WV 26440
Phone: 304-892-5008
Email: wvspooners@aol.com.

6. Population: The population of Grafton, WV was 5,077 in 2017 according to the United States Census Bureau.

7. Other Factors Checklist: Please see attached

8. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority: Please see attached

Name of Applicant: Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.

Please identify (with an x) which, if any of the below items apply to your community or your project as described in your proposal. To be considered for an "Other Factor", you must include the page number where each applicable factor is discussed in your proposal. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal or in any other attachments, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Other Factors		Page #
Community population is 10,000 or less.	X	1
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.		
The proposed brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.		
Secured firm leveraging commitment ties directly to the project and will facilitate completion of the project/redevelopment; secured resource is identified in the Narrative and substantiated in the attached documentation.		
The proposed site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	X	1
The proposed site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	X	1
The redevelopment of the proposed cleanup site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or any energy efficiency improvement projects.	X	2

west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Environmental Remediation
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304
Phone: 304-926-0455

Austin Caperton, Cabinet Secretary
dep.wv.gov

January 22, 2019

Mr. Stan Jennings, President
Save the Tygart Watershed Association
105 Beech Street (Rear)
Grafton, WV 26354

Re: State Environmental Authority Acknowledgement Letter
FY19 U.S. EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Proposal
EPA-OLEM-OBLR-18-07

Dear Mr. Jennings,

Thank you for your continued efforts to further enhance the state's environment, economy, and quality of life by applying for a U.S. EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant.

Efforts to assess, remediate, and repurpose the 7.39-acre Carr China property in Grafton, WV, have been ongoing for several years, and this grant is vital to completing these efforts and fulfilling the Save the Tygart Watershed Association's vision for the property. WVDEP has enjoyed working with your association and other stakeholders over the past year and was pleased to use funds from our own U.S. EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant to perform environmental assessment on the property. We look forward to further assisting you during the remediation phase and ultimately viewing the results of your diligent hard work and collaboration. The new office space and laboratory will provide the necessary resources to continue your mission, and the proposed multi-use community educational and recreational facility will be a tremendous benefit to the Grafton community.

As you prepare your application for this funding, the WVDEP Office of Environmental Remediation is in full support of your efforts. We are committed to assisting you remediate and redevelop the former Carr China site into an educational and recreational facility that can be

utilized by both the Save the Tygart Watershed Association and the greater Grafton community. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or needs.

Sincerely,

Casey E. Korbini

Casey E. Korbini
Deputy Director for Remediation Programs

1. a. Target Area and Brownfields

1.a.i Background and Description of Target Area: Grafton is located beside the Tygart River and the mouth of Three Fork Creek in Taylor County, WV. The Old Northwestern Turnpike, now US Route 50, passes east-west through Grafton and US Route 119 passes north-south. Interstate highways 79 and 68 lie 20 miles to the west and north of Grafton. Tygart Lake State Park is located on the southern edge of Grafton and Valley Falls State Park lies a few miles downriver.

The Town of Grafton was founded on construction of the B&O Railroad. In 1852, the tracks reached where Grafton sits today and branched out sending lines west to Parkersburg and north to Wheeling. This was America's first Trans-Appalachian railroad, linking the east coast, Baltimore's inner harbor, with the Ohio River and points west. A machine shop, foundry, and roundhouse were built here to service the needs of the new railroad, creating the city of Grafton as a gateway to the enormous wealth west of the Alleghenies.

In 1910, thirty passenger trains passed through Grafton each day. Saw mills, flooring mills, grist mills, coal mines, coke ovens, brick factories, glass factories, and many more businesses sprang up in and around Grafton. A variety of products produced here were shipped to population centers and to steel mills to feed the Industrial Revolution.

Gone are the industries that built and powered Grafton, leaving the city a skeleton of what it once was, scarred by brownfields. State and county offices, nursing homes, Walmart, the City hospital, Leer Mine, and CSX (formerly B&O) Railroad are now the main employers in town. From a population high of 8,500 in the 1920s, Grafton has steadily declined to the current count of approximately 5,000 over half of whom could be considered as belonging to a sensitive population (children, elderly, minorities etc.). Correspondingly, there is an abundance of abandoned housing stock, and downtown business trade has transitioned to the Walmart and peripheral shopping centers. However, recent Main Street revitalization has fostered new life in the downtown. Tygart Lake and Valley Falls State Parks attract tourists to the area. Grafton remains a unique city with interesting civil war and railroad history, a Mother's Day Shrine, and other points of interest just waiting to be rediscovered.

The former Carr China Factory was located in the Parkview neighborhood, adjacent to the city of Grafton, providing employment for over 200 local residents. The Parkview neighborhood came into existence to provide housing for factory employees and their families. The prominent location, current restrictive fencing, and poor conditions of the Carr China property present a highly visible source of blight and decline within the neighborhood.

1.a.ii Description of the Brownfield Site: The brownfield site to be addressed is the former Carr China Company property located in the Parkview neighborhood of Grafton (The Site). The 7.39-acre Site lies ½ mile downstream from the Tygart Dam, with the west border fully contiguous with the Tygart River, and approximately 1/3 of the property within the federally designated 100-year flood plain. The former china production site was developed in the early 1900s. After providing quality jobs in the community for nearly half a century, the factory shut down in 1952. Unfortunately, the industrial processes of that era led to significant contamination (lead, arsenic, silver and cadmium) of the Site. Additionally, the abandoned structures suffered a fire in the 1960s, and the somewhat isolated location of the Site, despite its proximity to the city of Grafton, made it a haven of vagrancy, contributing to the decline of the community. From 2008-2010, the US EPA conducted a removal action, removing 12,000 tons of soil and most of the facility's remaining infrastructure, at a cost totaling $2.4M. EPA completed the removal action and closed out the

project in 2010. The removal action addressed the most imminent environmental threats and left the Site clear of structures, however, there remain foundations and structural remnants as well as residual contaminants. The proposed cleanup will assure that any residual contamination is fully addressed, thus enabling utilization of the Site as a local/regional recreational amenity.

1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area

1.b.i Redevelopment Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: Redevelopment of the currently vacant Site will focus on multiple community initiatives. Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. (STTWA) will utilize a portion of existing foundation of the Carr China factory to design and construct a 2,000 square foot office and laboratory facility, which will support their water quality testing and restoration program spanning the entire 1,374 square mile Tygart River Watershed. An adjacent 4,000 square foot structure will be designed to serve as an event space for community meetings, art and interpretive displays, and play host to private and educational events. The STTWA will assure full code and floodplain compliance, incorporate green building concepts, and employ solar energy capture into the development of these buildings.

The additional acreage will be redeveloped as a public riverfront park providing recreational and educational opportunities. These plans include interpretive upland nature and wetland trails, historical displays documenting the history of the Carr China company and its importance to Grafton, a natural amphitheater for public entertainment, a canoe & kayak launch site, and a fishing access platform along the Tygart River. STTWA is committed to planning for handicapped accessibility of features as the Site allows. Eliminating the hazards of the Site and improving it for passive recreation will significantly enhance accessibility to the Tygart River below the dam.

This project aligns with the following goals of the five-year plan developed by the WV Region VI Planning and Development Council which serves Taylor County and the city of Grafton:

- Improved river accessibility as well as increased recreational opportunities will attract additional visitors to Grafton and will advance the economic development goals of Grafton and Taylor County with Goal 3: "promote travel and tourism throughout WV Region VI as a means of diversifying and broadening the economic base of the region."
- The community building and amphitheater proposed for the Site will provide the city with space for community programs and meetings that are currently lacking. This aligns with Goal 7: "to develop and maintain public property that will effectively improve circulation, enhance community appearance, promote cultural resources, and provide neighborhood residents with improved security as part of an overall program of community development."
- Provide the uppermost access to the Tygart Valley River below the Tygart Dam. Enhanced access will increase recreational opportunities along the Tygart River waterway. Nature trails and playground facilities will provide additional recreational facilities to residents and visitors. These align with Goal 10: "to provide every citizen living in or visiting the region with the opportunity to have access to and participate in a variety of quality recreational activities in line with each individual's interest and ability regardless of age or socioeconomic status."
- A proposed rail-trail development adjacent to the Site will connect it to other recreational venues in the community.

1.b.ii Outcomes and Benefits of Redevelopment Strategy: Within the area affected by this brownfield site is the neighborhood of Parkview, developed around the Carr China company, located along the Tygart River and below the Tygart dam. This project is a critical next step in advancing the Site reuse, ultimately improving the attractiveness of the area, and reducing blight.

Transforming the site for public use as a park and improving the appearance of the property will offset the negative impact the Site has had on the neighborhood. Existing grass-roots community and economic development initiatives (e.g. the revitalization of main street through new business growth and the development of an Arts Council) in Grafton will receive a specific boost from the publicity and groundswell resulting from redevelopment at the Site. Reuse planning will maximize opportunities for additional federal and state resources as well as local investment.

The redevelopment of the Carr China Site will serve as a catalyst for additional recreational opportunities in the region. The additional river access will increase local kayak, canoe, stand-up paddleboard, and raft rentals as well as participation in events organized by the Taylor County Adventure Club. The Site is located on a corridor with proposed development of a rail-trail along the Tygart River, linking the Carr China Site to the nearby Grafton City Park. Parking at the target Site will permit access to the rail-trail as well as become a focal point along the trail for recreation. The rail-trail will provide additional recreational opportunities for residents and will enhance local property values. Preservation of the wetland portion of the property will mitigate stormwater drainage into the Tygart River from the Parkview neighborhood and augment habitat for native plants and animals. Solar panel energy generation will be prominently incorporated into the structures that are included on the Site.

1.c Strategy for Leveraging Resources

1.c.i Resources Needed for Site Reuse: STTWA is a nonprofit organization and is eligible for additional funding, including that of the Appalachian Regional Commission. The Taylor County Commission and Economic Development Authority, major partners on this project, are fully committed to the complete redevelopment of the Carr China site. The Taylor County Commission has supported previous STTWA requests for funding ($3433 in 2016 and $2500 in 2017) for watershed cleanup actions. The city of Grafton has also provided STTWA with an operations support vehicle. The STTWA will be applying for a West Virginia Development Office grant to fund architectural and landscape design. Additionally, relationships with West Virginia and Alderson Broaddus Universities will be leveraged to secure student support services used in planning for highest and best recreational use. The regional community foundation, West Virginia State Recreational Trail development fund, and additional funding sources will be accessed. Ongoing Grafton grass-roots development has made solid strides in guiding the community forward. STTWA is a member participant in these efforts and has full confidence that momentum from securing EPA cleanup funding will carry this redevelopment initiative forward. The Northern WV Brownfields Assistance Center has worked with STTWA for six years and has committed in-kind services to ensure the successful completion of the cleanup and reuse initiative.

1.c.ii Use of Existing Infrastructure: City water and sewer have been run to the property lines and will be fully incorporated into site planning and restoration. Electric lines run across the property, providing immediate access, although the redevelopment plans include supplementing the Site power requirements with a rooftop solar array. A county road runs up to the property as well, and the West Virginia Department of Highways will be consulted throughout redevelopment.

2 Community Need and Community Engagement

2.a Community Need

2.a.i The Community's Need for Funding: The immediate neighborhood (approx. 250 residents) and the city of Grafton (pop. 5,077) have many pressing challenges. Facilitating the cleanup and redevelopment of the Carr China Site has and will languish without assistance in facilitating the assurance of a viable site. The location along the Tygart River and just below the dam makes for

a strategic opportunity to build upon area recreation amenities, thereby diversifying the local economy. Without assistance from a US EPA Cleanup Grant, the Site will very likely remain fenced off and vacant, as it has for the many years since cessation of operations in 1952.

The city of Grafton is consistently ranked as one of the poorest cities in WV:

	Median income	Unemployment	Poverty Rate
Grafton	31,627	14.5%	21.9
West Virginia	42,019	7.2%	17.8
United States	57,617	4.9%	7.2
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates			

The County has been unable to fund the cleanup of the Carr China Site due to its small population, low income levels, and low tax revenue. Grafton's relatively large elderly population (old age dependency ratio: 37.9%), relatively high unemployment rate, and high percentage of low-income households (40.7%), make funding the reclamation of this Site unfeasible for the foreseeable future. Much of the existing City budget and nonprofit funding has been directed at revitalization of the main street and downtown areas. With a lower tax base due to declining population and property values in this geographic area, it is challenging to identify and secure funding for environmental cleanups and redevelopment projects.

The STTWA agreed to take possession of the Carr China Site, along with responsibility for its reclamation and reuse, to remove the financial burden of the property from the County. As a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization, the STTWA is funded primarily through state and local grants. STTWA is committed to pursuing the reclamation and reuse of the Site but is unable to solely fund the cleanup without external funding sources, such as this and other grants.

2.a.ii Threats to Sensitive Populations

2.a.ii.1 Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: Over half of the people within the city of Grafton can be classified as belonging to a sensitive population as indicated by the following table.

Minorities	7.4%
Over 65 Years Old	21.8%
Children	18.3%
Women of Child Bearing Age	17.8%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	

Opening the Site, in coordination with the adjacent low-grade rail trail that will connect the site to the City park at the Tygart Dam, will improve public health by providing exercise and recreation opportunities that are easily accessible by the elderly, youth, and pregnant women.

2.a.ii.2 Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions: According to the CDC National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data brief, WV had the highest obesity rate (>35%) in the nation as of 2017. The rate of obesity for Taylor County is greater than the state average. This is in part due to the fact that 37.3% of residents have no leisure time activity. By providing free, outdoor recreational opportunities within the county, the planned reuse of the Carr China Site would address the following outcomes set forth during the WV Obesity Prevention Planning meeting held in April 2018; "community planning and transportation interventions that support safe and accessible physical activity connecting everyday destinations" and "physical activity and nutrition standards in Early Child Education Settings". Residents of Taylor County have higher rates of cancer than greater WV (13.8% vs.12.3%, WV Health Statistics Center,

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014) Of the known pollutants at the Site, lead, cadmium and arsenic are probable human carcinogens (ATSDR Fact Sheets). Exposure to lead can also lead to damage to the nervous system and kidneys as well as higher rates of miscarriage.

2.a.ii.3 Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations: The population of Grafton has decreased since its peak in the 1930s as a result of the loss of local industry. Currently, 22.7% of children and 13.8% of adults over age 65 are living below the poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). These populations are disproportionately affected by the lack of community recreational facilities available within Grafton and are less able to travel to areas with suitable facilities (WV Health Statistics Center, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System). An age-dependency ratio of 69.8 (substantially higher than the national ratio 51.65) suggests that this population is less able to support its youth and elderly. Additionally, 19.2% of all age groups in WV are classified as disabled and have a limited number of accessible recreational opportunities available (Disability Statistics from the American Community Survey 2017).

2.b Community Engagement

2.b.i Community Involvement:

List of Project Partners		
Partner Name	**Point of contact**	**Specific role in the project**
Grafton Rotary Club	Shaunda Rousch 304-918-4419	Funding for playground equipment and assist in community outreach
All Aboard Grafton (grass-roots community development group)	Tom Hart 304-709-2304 Thomashart124@yahoo.com	Facilitate community outreach support
Taylor County Arts Council	Mr. Ron Curry 304-627-1054	Planning for the amphitheater and public display space for local artists.
Northern Brownfield Assistance Center	Patrick Kirby 304-293-6984	Site remediation and redevelopment planning assistance
WV Community Development Hub	Stephanie Tyree 304-566-7332	Grafton area community development initiative support
Taylor County Commission and EDA	Patricia Henderson 304-265-1401	Ongoing organizational and tangible project support
Alderson Broaddus University	Dr. Kelley Flaherty 304-457-6387	Selection and planting of native vegetation and interpretive displays.
Taylor County Historical and Genealogical Society	Ms. Olive Ricketts 304-265-5549	Development of historical displays of Grafton and Carr China history.
Grafton-Taylor County Health Department	Boyd VanHorn 304-265-1288	Development of outdoor recreation initiatives
WVU Reed College of Media	Professor Fraustino 570-878-9233	Promotional Material, Advertising and Fundraising
WVU Community Outreach and Service Program	Catherine Witworth 304-293-8347 cwhitwoth@mail.wvu.edu	Coordinate student and community volunteers to assist in cleanup and reuse planning

Parkview Church of the Nazarene	Mr. Brook Tankersly 304-265-3928	Host public meetings in Parkview Neighborhood

2.b.ii Incorporating Community Input: STTWA holds monthly evening meetings in Grafton that are open to the public. The STTWA will partner with All Aboard Grafton to foster public involvement and comment throughout the project. STTWA will contact individual homeowners within the Parkview neighborhood to assure full community engagement. In addition, STTWA will hold quarterly meetings specifically to communicate progress and solicit public input on the cleanup and reuse of the Site. Meetings will be publicized in the local newspaper, STTWA website, and social media outlets, which will also be used to inform the public of progress on the site.

3 Task Descriptions, Cost Estimates, and Measuring Progress

3.a Proposed Cleanup Plan: STTWA will perform the Site cleanup as part of the WVDEP Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) under the WV Legislature's Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Act. The VRP requires that the site investigation and cleanup be performed with the oversight of a West Virginia Licensed Remediation Specialist (LRS). As detailed in the Analysis of Brownfields Clean-up Alternatives, the proposed cleanup plan is: to remove over 2000 cubic yards of contaminated debris which consists of concrete, brick and pottery remnants; bring in approximately 2 acres of clean fill material to form soil cap; perform appropriate grading per the reuse plan; place a layer of topsoil/hydro-seeding to produce a shallow-rooted turf grass for areas where old foundations remain; utilize a pavement cap to address specific hotspots as well as the need for parking; and to implement institutional controls over the remaining 5+ acres of the site that would restrict residential use but allow for recreational use. In the cleanup process, the existing 1000 linear feet of chain-link fence, which was installed to restrict site access, will be removed. This cleanup will meet the VRP De Minimis cleanup standards and risk assessment guidance for recreational use, which will be achieved through confirmatory sampling post-cleanup and result in issuance of a Certificate of Completion by the WVDEP.

3.b Description of Tasks and Activities:

Task 1 – Programmatic Oversight ($2,000 EPA/$9,900 Cost Share):

The total amount budgeted for this task, including cost share, is $11,900. STTWA Executive Director Paul Baker will serve as the as the Project Manager providing programmatic and grant oversight including ACRES reporting, the procurement of qualified environmental consultants and contractors, preparing RFPs, interviewing and hiring contractors, completing quarterly reporting, and tracking and confirming in-kind donations. The Project Manager's time will be provided via in-kind cost share ($21.10/hour at 12.5 hours/month, for 36 months = $9,500) calculated using the 2017 West Virginia Value of Volunteer Time. Supplies provided in-kind will total $400. EPA grant funds of $2,000 will be used to have two project members travel to the annual West Virginia Brownfields Conference and the EPA National Brownfields Conference, or other appropriate training opportunity.

Task 2 – Community Involvement ($3,000 EPA/$5,064 Cost Share):

The total amount budgeted for this task, including cost share, is $8,064. STTWA will continue to gather project input and support through media announcements, public stakeholder meetings, and future community workshops to build on previous activities. Costs associated with media announcements, print ads, and informational materials are identified under supplies for a total of $3,000. STTWA will post information at the County Courthouse, the STTWA website, and at local establishments including local public libraries. STTWA will contribute in-kind services of a

Communications Manager (240 hours at $21.10/hr) for the development of informational materials, hosting community stakeholder meetings, providing project status updates during STTWA monthly meetings, updating social media, and coordinating the celebration of milestones. Community Involvement activities will occur throughout the grant period with grant kick-off activities planned for Year 1 Quarter 1, and the first quarterly meeting occurring in Dec 2019.

Task 3 – Remediation and Reuse Planning ($20,000 EPA/ $17,532 Cost Share)

The total amount budgeted for this task, including cost share, is $37,532. STTWA will hire a qualified West Virginia Licensed Remediation Specialist (LRS) to enter the site into the WV VRP and submit a formal site remediation plan with associated documentation, such as Health and Safety Plan and Quality Assurance Plan for approval by the WVDEP. This task will be completed prior to initiation of cleanup activities, ensuring that cleanup activities meet appropriate goals for site reuse. The selected consultant will also work with STTWA to complete a site reuse design to share with community stakeholders, based on the engineering and institutional controls in the approved remedial action plan. EPA and STTWA funds will be used to procure the qualified environmental consultant for site design and engineering work. STTWA will contribute $2,532 of in-kind cost share for 120 hours of reuse planning work including time to review and approve technical plans, and production of a reuse overlay to complete the remedial action plan.

Task 4 – Site Cleanup ($175,000 EPA/$7,532 Cost Share):

The total amount budgeted for this task, including cost share, is $182,532. In coordination with the LRS, STTWA will select qualified remediation contractors through a competitive bid process to complete the cleanup of the Site. The procurement of a cleanup contractor is anticipated to occur in the 4th quarter of the first year of the grant (July-September 2020) and the cleanup itself to occur by the 1st quarter of the second year of the grant. The selected contractor will complete or sub-contract filling, grading, capping, paving and seeding, and other engineering controls identified in the WVDEP approved Remedial Action Work Plan. The Licensed Remediation Specialist will complete the creation of any land use covenants for the site necessary to meet the appropriate risk-based standards. A post-remedial risk assessment will be performed, as required under the WV VRP, and a certificate of completion will be requested from WVDEP. EPA funds in the amount of $175,000 will be used to contract the remediation contractor per the estimate of the recommended clean-up alternative identified in the Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives. STTWA will contribute $2,532 hours of in-kind time (120 hours at 21.10/hr) to remove the existing fence prior to the remediation activities and $5,000 in cash for contracted services to complete the post-remedial risk assessment scheduled to be done by grant year two Q2 (Jan-March 2021).

3.c Cost Estimates and Outputs

Budget Categories		Project Tasks ($)				
		Programmatic Oversight	Community Involvement	Remediation Planning	Site Cleanup	Total
Direct Costs	Personnel	$9,500	$5,064	$2,532	$2,532	$19,628
	Fringe Benefits					$0
	Travel	$2,000				$2,000
	Equipment					$0
	Supplies	$400	$3,000			$3,400
	Contractual			$35,000	$180,000	$215,000
	Other					$0
Total Direct Costs		$11,900	$8,064	$37,532	$182,532	$240,028
Indirect Costs						$0
Total Federal Funding (Not to exceed $500,000)		$2,000	$3,000	$20,000	$175,000	$200,000
Cost Share (20% of requested federal funds)		$9,900	$5,064	$17,532	$7,532	$40,028
Total Budget (Total Federal Funding + Cost Share)		$11,900	$8,064	$37,532	$182,532	$240,028

Task 1, Programmatic Oversight- $11,900

- Personnel Costs: $9,500 (Project Manager: 450 hours at a rate of $21.10/hour)
- Travel Costs: $2,000 Total; $600 for transportation, $600 for event registration, $600 for hotel accommodations and $200 per diem for two people. Supplies Cost: $400 is budgeted to print project related materials
- Outputs: 12 Quarterly Reports, 12 ACRES updates, administrative record, 24 project status meetings, participation in National Brownfields Conference and WV Brownfields Conference by 2 project leads.

Task 2, Community Outreach - $8,064

- Personnel: $5,064 (Community Outreach Manager: 240 hours at a rate of $21.10/hour)
- Materials: $3,000
- Outputs: community engagement plans, 12 quarterly community meetings

Task 3, Remedial and End Use Planning - $37,532

- Personnel Costs: $2,532 (Project Manager: 120 hours at a rate of $21.10/hour)
- Contractual Costs: $35,000 (Licensed WV Remediation Specialist, completed Remedial Action Plan)
- Outputs: cleanup plans, final ABCA documents, administrative records, and cleanup completion report or letter

Task 4, Site Cleanup - $182,532

- Personnel Costs: $2,532 (Project Manager: 120 hours at a rate of $21.10/hour)
- Contractual Costs: $180,000 (Qualified Environmental Remediation Contractor)
- Outputs: 7.39 acres cleaned up

3.d Measuring Environmental Results

The Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. project manager will work closely with WVDEP and the NBAC to establish a contract delivery timeline and will hold routine project contractor meetings to assess compliance. The project manager and key staff will complete online training in the EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) training and will employ this system for EPA reporting. The project manager along with NBAC staff will work with contractors to develop quarterly work plans. Quarterly reports of project progress from all contractors will be required and project managers will respond accordingly. STTWA will be participating in the Voluntary Remediation Program and will work with the WVDEP to assure all project outputs are achieved. STTWA will monitor water quality in the adjacent Tygart River.

4 Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

4.a Programmatic Capability

4.a.i Organizational Structure: STTWA leadership is made up of all local membership and has successfully executed grants for watershed monitoring and remediation in the Tygart River watershed for 12 years. The Executive Director, President, and administrative staff will be fully engaged throughout the duration of the grant execution. The membership is well acquainted with the Carr China Site reclamation plans and the organization is able to efficiently and effectively respond to changing dynamics. STTWA successfully completes projects by assigning a Project Manager (PM) to manage the project by coordinating a project team, tracking project progress, identifying potential problems, making necessary corrections, tracking expenditures, and keeping the project on time and within budget. STTWA will report progress quarterly, with specific milestones noted. In the event that a problem occurs, the problem and proposed solution will be brought to the attention of the sponsoring agency project manager and reported in the quarterly report.

Mr. Paul Baker – Executive Director STTWA: Mr. Baker has served as an active member of the STTWA since 2001 and is currently a trustee and the Executive Director. He is a retired chemist who has served as the president of Nova Analytical Labs Inc. (Latrobe, PA; 1980-1992) and Alternative Testing Labs Inc. (Uniontown, PA; 1992 – 2007). Mr. Baker coordinates local and state grants and supervises the water quality monitoring and treatment activities for STTWA.

Mr. Stan Jennings – President STTWA Mr. Jennings is a charter member of the Laurel Mountain-Fellowsville Area Watershed Association and currently serves as the President of Save the Tygart Watershed Association. He and his wife have owned a successful local business within the county since 1990. Mr. Jennings coordinates local and state grants and supervises the completion of water treatment projects within the Tygart River watershed.

Mr. Bryan Smith – Communications Manager: Mr. Smith serves as the Director of Taylor County Project HOPE Food Pantry, a board member for the Taylor County Economic Development Authority, is a member of the Grafton Rotary as well as the All Aboard Grafton community development organization. He was the founder of the Taylor County Adventure Club which has since merged with STTWA. He has received the Mountaineer Country CVB Tourism award for promoting tourism in Taylor County. Mr. Smith will coordinate plans for reuse with local community organizations and maintain the STTWA website.

Dr. Kelley Flaherty – Stream Restoration Specialist: Dr. Kelley Flaherty is an assistant professor of biology and natural resource management at Alderson Broaddus University in Philippi, WV. She has worked with grassroots watershed organizations and will focus on obtaining additional grant funding from a variety of sources for the redevelopment phase of the project. Dr. Flaherty will coordinate student efforts from Alderson Broaddus in the planning and reuse stage of the redevelopment project.

4.a.ii Acquiring Additional Resources: STTWA currently employs two part-time employees. Both individuals will have a role in seeking additional grant funding for redevelopment as well as developing and maintaining strong relationships with local organizations to support the redevelopment of the site. STTWA has ongoing working relationships with Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center, the West Virginia Water Research Institute, the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. Project managers will coordinate with partners from these organizations to acquire the additional expertise required in the cleanup and redevelopment planning of the Carr China site. STTWA will participate in the WVDEP Volunteer Remediation Program assuring compliance with all federal and state procurement requirements.

4.b Past Performance and Accomplishments

4.b.ii Has Not Received an EPA Brownfields Grant but has Received Other Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements

***4.b.ii.1 Purpose and Accomplishments*:** STTWA has received Stream Partner grants from the Watershed Improvement Branch of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection for the years 2017 and 2018. The grants were for $5000 and ran for the calendar year. The purpose of the grants was to facilitate the organization in water sampling and in community outreach.

Utilizing the 2017 Stream Partners grant, STTWA collected nearly 500 water samples and performed over 2500 individual analyses on the samples in 2017. STTWA participated in the 2017 Grafton Memorial Day Parade and the Grafton Earth Day celebration. A water quality discussion was presented to the Grafton Women's Club in June of 2017. In October, STTWA held a three-day seminar involving the Chemistry and Biology classes at Grafton High School. Two days were spent in the classroom and one day of field activity was held on Three Fork Creek.

The 2018 Stream Partners grant, a $5000.00 award, was utilized to collect 374 samples and to perform 1874 individual analyses. STTWA members conducted a water quality and developed a stream habitat program with over 100 students at Grafton High School. Other activities included a water quality presentation to the Grafton Rotary Club, as well as performing trash clean ups on both Beaver Creek and Tygart Lake.

In 2017 and 2018, STTWA received grants of $3000 each year from Barbour County WV for the purpose of adding limestone to Beaver Creek. The grant monies received from Barbour County were used by STTWA to leverage an additional $10,800 in limestone from the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources and West Virginia Department of Environmental protection for addition to Beaver Creek. Over the past two years the pH of Beaver Creek has risen from pH 3.5 to a pH of nearly 5.

***4.b.ii.2 Compliance with Grant Requirements*:** Stream Partner grants require an itemized budget and mid-year and final reporting of expenditures and accomplishments which STTWA complies with on a timely basis. Stream Partner grants also require the reporting of data collected to the WVDEP. STTWA presents expenditures and accomplishments to the Barbour County Commission at monthly public meetings of the commission.

Threshold Criteria for Cleanup Grants

1. Applicant Eligibility

Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. (STTWA) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. Appropriate documentation is attached.

2. Previously Awarded Cleanup Grants

STTWA has not previously received EPA cleanup funds for this site.

3. Site Ownership

STTWA is the sole owner through fee-simple title of the former Carr China Property, as defined in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Taylor County, West Virginia, in Deed Book number 361, page 207. The subject site is a 7.39-acre area located in the Parkview neighborhood adjacent to the City of Grafton, WV. STTWA will remain the sole owner of the property until all cleanup work and other obligations funded by the grant have been completed and the grant is closed out.

4. Basic Site Information

a) Carr China Site
b) 230 Newcome Ave. Grafton, WV 26354
c) Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.
d) STTWA is the Current Owner and received ownership on January 24, 2019.

5. Status and History of Contamination at the Site

a) The Carr China Site (the Site) is contaminated by hazardous substances.
b) The Carr China Manufacturing facility was operated from 1916 until 1952. The Site is currently undeveloped with portions of the Site being thickly vegetated with trees and underbrush while other portions are covered by the remains of the former facility. The site is currently fenced off and not in use.
c) Environmental concerns are that hazardous remnants from the former pottery operations remain in a debris pile at the site as well as contaminants in the soil, including lead, arsenic, and cadmium, that exceed risk-based standards for the property reuse.
d) Contamination occurred from chemicals and processing used to glaze and manufacture china, as well as discarding of the damaged china throughout the Site. It is expected that a previous EPA cleanup action at the site addressed most hazardous materials but only to a level of no imminent danger and not to a level that would meet risk-based standards for the intended reuse of the site. A significant debris pile with materials that are associated with the identified contaminants of concern was left onsite in the fence enclosure.

6. Brownfields Site Definition

a) The Carr China Site is not listed or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List;
b) The Carr China Site is not subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued to or entered into by parties under CERCLA
c) The Carr China Site is not subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the United States government. On April 5, 2018, STTWA received a Comfort Letter from EPA indicating no further action is anticipated at the site. A copy of the EPA "No Further Action Letter" is attached.

7. Environmental Assessment Required for Cleanup Proposals

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) performed in conformance with the scope and limitations of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E 1527-13 was completed on January 23, 2019. This Phase I was conducted in coordination with WVDEP utilizing funding from the WVDEP FY17 EPA Brownfields Community-wide Hazardous Assessment Grant. Phase II sampling activities occurred on January 9, 10, and January 17 to address the recognized environmental conditions identified in the Phase 1 including the potential for soil and groundwater contamination associated with the former china manufacturing facility on the site, and the adjacent Baltimore an Ohio Rail Line that ran along the site's southern boundary. A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment draft report dated January 28, 2019 has been completed The Phase II data for XRF soil samples, surface and subsurface soil boring samples, preliminary groundwater sampling indicates hotspots of lead and antimony and cadmium soil contamination that exceeds the risk based standard necessary to meet the planned recreational reuse. The preliminary Draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) was developed based on input from the recent Phase I and Phase II data as well as assessment information available from previous assessments conducted by US EPA and other agencies in the past decade.

8. Enforcement or Other Actions

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection's (WVDEP) Office of Environmental Remediation and Division of Water and Waste Management has participated in the project planning since December 2017. There are no ongoing or anticipated environmental enforcement or other actions related to the site.

9. Sites Requiring a Property-Specific Determination

The Site does not require a property specific determination to be eligible for federal funding.

10. Threshold Criteria Related to CERCLA/Petroleum Liability

a) Property Ownership Eligibility - Hazardous Substance Sites

1. Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Liability Protection

a. Information on the Property Acquisition

Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. (STTWA) received transfer of the Carr China Site from the Taylor County Commission via their subsidiary, the Taylor County Development Authority, on January 24, 2019. Ownership is fee simple. STTWA has no familial, contractual, corporate, or financial relationships or affiliations with the Taylor County Commission or the Taylor County Development Authority.

b. Pre-Purchase Inquiry

A Phase I ESA was conducted by Core Environmental Services Inc. and completed on January 23, 2019 as requested by the WVDEP. A Phase II ESA is in progress. The Phase I ESA was conducted less than 180 days prior to the acquisition of the property.

c. Timing and/or Contribution Toward Hazardous Substances Disposal

Confirming all disposal of hazardous substances occurred at the Site prior to STTWA acquiring the property, and that STTWA did not contribute to any release, disposal, or transport of hazardous substances at the Carr China site

d. Post-Acquisition Uses

STTWA acquired ownership on January 24, 2019. Prior to ownership, the property had been vacant, fenced, and unused.

e. Continuing Obligations

STTWA did not have any responsibility for hazardous substances at the Site prior to January 24, 2019. STTWA will fully comply with any land-use restrictions and not impede the effectiveness or integrity of any institutional controls; assist and cooperate with those performing the cleanup and provide access to the property; comply with all information requests and administrative subpoenas that have or may be issued in connection with the property; and provide all legally required notices.

11. Cleanup Authority and Oversight Structure

a) **Cleanup Oversight**

STTWA will work with the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection to fully comply with competitive procurement provision and ensure that technical expertise is engaged that will fully guarantee that the cleanup is protective of human health and the environment. STTWA will participate in the WVDEP Voluntary Remediation Program to assure Site remediation per statutory expectations.

b) **Access to Adjacent Properties**

STTWA has been and will be working with all adjacent property owners to assure access as required.

12. Community Notification

a) **Draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives**

The draft proposal and the draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternative (ABCA) were provided for public review and comment at a community meeting on January 17, 2019. All comments received, and responses provided are attached. Upon selection for funding, STTWA will finalize the ABCA and keep the public abreast of progress on the Site.

b) **Community Notification Ad**

STTWA announced a public meeting to notify the community of the application for the Brownfields Cleanup grant on January 9th -15th, 2019, via an ad placed in the Mountain Statesman county newspaper. The public were made aware that a draft copy of the grant proposal and the ABCA were provided at the Taylor County Courthouse and the Taylor County Library, both located in Grafton, WV, and invited community comments at the courthouse and library, as well as at the public meeting which was held at 7:00 on January 17, 2019.

c) **Public Meeting**
STTWA hosted a public meeting to announce the submission of an EPA grant application for cleanup of the former Carr China Site on Thursday, January 17th at 7:00 PM at the Parkview Church of the Nazarene Community Center - 11 E. Main St. Grafton, WV 26354, which is in the neighborhood of the Carr China site. The draft proposal and ABCA were presented for public comment at the meeting and were made available at the Taylor County Library and the Taylor County Courthouse from January 17th - January 24th, 2019. Comments were received at the meeting and at the library and courthouse, responses were provided in person, by email or by mail to participants. The meeting was attended by 13 individuals including neighborhood residents and representatives of the Parkview neighborhood, Save The Tygart Watershed Association, Taylor County Commission, the Taylor County Economic Development Authority, and local businesses.

d) **Submission of Community Notification Documents**
The community notification documents, summary of comments, and responses to comments are attached.

13. <u>Statutory Cost Share</u>

a) **Meet Required Cost Share**
STTWA is committed to providing the 20% cost share associated with the project when the EPA awards the Brownfields Cleanup Grant. STTWA will satisfy the cost share through various in-kind services (materials used during the outreach and reuse planning tasks for the community engagement and labor to remove the fencing onsite) and cash for contracted services related to completing the WVDEP Voluntary Remediation Program including the post remedial risk assessment, project oversight, as well as cleanup and reuse planning of the site.

b) **Hardship Waiver**
STTWA is not seeking a hardship waiver.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TR

Date: FEB 12 2007

SAVE THE TYGART WATERSHED
ASSOCIATION INC
PO BOX 164
GRAFTON, WV 26354-9303

Employer Identification Number:
(b)6(b)6(b)6(b)6(b)6(b)6
DLN:
(b)6(b)6(b)6(b)6(b)6
Contact Person:
GREGORY K OLWINE ID# (b)6
Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500
Accounting Period Ending:
December 31
Public Charity Status:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)
Form 990 Required:
Yes
Effective Date of Exemption:
March 15, 2001
Contribution Deductibility:
Yes

Dear Applicant:

We are pleased to inform you that upon review of your application for tax exempt status we have determined that you are exempt from Federal income under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions to y deductible under section 170 of the Code. You are also qualified to rece tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under section 2055, or 2522 of the Code. Because this letter could help resolve any question regarding your exempt status, you should keep it in your permanent record

Organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code are further clas as either public charities or private foundations. We determined that yo a public charity under the Code section(s) listed in the heading of this letter.

Please see enclosed Information for Exempt Organizations Under Section 501(c)(3) for some helpful information about your responsibilities as an organization.

Sincerely,

Lois G. Lerner
Director, Exempt Organizations
Rulings and Agreements

Enclosures: Information for Organizations Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3)

Letter 947 (

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

APR 5 2018

Mr. Paul Baker, President
Save the Tygart Watershed Association
105 Beech Street
Grafton, West Virginia 16354

RE: Carr China Site, Grafton, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am writing in response to e-mail correspondence that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received from the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center, on January 17, 2018, regarding the Carr China Site (Site) located in Grafton, West Virginia. The e-mail indicated that the Save the Tygart Watershed Association (Association) was interested in acquiring control of the Site from Taylor County for redevelopment as a mixed-use site for recreation, office, and commercial uses. In the e-mail, the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center requested that EPA prepare a comfort/status letter on behalf of your Association explaining the status of the Site in relation to any future EPA involvement at the site and to explain any potential liability as it relates to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund). The purpose of this comfort/status letter is to provide you with information the EPA has about the Site and potentially applicable federal Superfund statutory and regulatory provisions and Agency policies, as of the date of this letter. I hope the information in this letter enables your Association to make informed decisions as it moves forward with the potential acquisition and redevelopment of the Site.

Under CERCLA, the EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by contaminated or potentially contaminated lands. In doing so, it is the Agency's priority to return lands to productive reuse. The EPA is issuing this letter consistent with the EPA's current guidance.

Site Status

Information on sites that are potentially hazardous and may warrant action under Superfund, including site-specific documents and fact sheets, is recorded by the EPA in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), which may be accessed at http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchsites.cfm. SEMS is a public access database that contains non-enforcement confidential information about sites where there has been some EPA involvement under Superfund. In addition, the Administrative Records for sites in Region III may be found there.

The Site is located in SEMS, but is not on the National Priorities List (NPL). An EPA removal action was completed at the Site in 2010. Because of this removal action, no further Superfund action is planned for the Site by EPA. The section below describes EPA's removal activities at the Site.

History and Status of the Site

The following is a summary of the information the EPA currently has regarding the Site. In addition to the SEMS link listed above additional information can also be found at: http://www.epaosc.org/CaeerrChina. The Site is located on the right descending bank of the Tygart Valley River south of Grafton, West Virginia. The Site encompasses approximately 9 acres of land. The northern slope of the Site forms the southern bank of the Tygart Valley River, which is a principal tributary of the Monongahela River.

The Site was the former location of the Carr China facility which manufactured china for use in restaurants and hotels. The facility operated from 1916 to 1952. The facility burned down in 1966. Throughout the years, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) had conducted periodic visits to the Site because of its concern that hazardous substances, specifically lead, may be present on the Site. Because of its concerns, WVDEP requested that EPA perform a Removal Assessment at the Site. EPA conducted a Removal Assessment at the Site on May 28 and 29, 2008. Soil and sediment sampling results detected lead at levels of concern. EPA conducted additional assessment activities during March 2009. EPA evaluated the sampling results and determined that a threat to human health and the environment existed at the Site. An Action Memorandum on September 15, 2009 authorized EPA to perform removal activities at the Site. The attached, "Close-Out Special Bulletin" provides a synopsis of the removal activities performed by EPA from September 15, 2009 until the completion of the removal action on November 2, 2010. As a result of the completion of the removal action, EPA determined that additional Superfund actions would not be necessary at the Site. At this time, no further Superfund Action by EPA is contemplated or planned for the Site.

Reuse of the Site

Based on the information provided in the January 17, 2018 e-mail, EPA understands that your Association is interested in acquiring control of the Site from Taylor County for redevelopment as a mixed-use site for recreation, office, and commercial uses. Based on the facts presently known to the EPA at this time, the Agency has not identified any obvious incompatibility between the proposed use of the Site as it relates to the completed EPA removal action.

CERCLA's Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Liability Protection

CERCLA was amended in 2002 to allow certain parties who purchase contaminated or potentially contaminated properties to buy such properties and to avoid potential CERCLA liability if they qualify as a "Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser" (BFPP). The BFPP provision provides that a person meeting the criteria of CERCLA §§ 101(40) and 107(r)(1) and who purchase after January 11, 2002 will not be liable as an owner or operator under CERCLA. The BFPP provision is designed to be self-implementing, meaning the purchaser is responsible for achieving and maintaining BFPP status.

Superfund Lien Pursuant to CERCLA § 107(*l*)

No Superfund lien has arisen against the Properties pursuant to Section 107(*l*) of CERCLA.

State Actions

The EPA is only providing you with information regarding the EPA's Superfund actions at the Site and federal law and guidance. You should contact the state person listed below for more information about any potential state actions, liability issues, and WVDEP's Voluntary Clean-up Program.

Casey E. Korbini
Deputy Director for Remediation Programs
Office of Environmental Remediation / Division of Land Restoration
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
131A Peninsula Street
Wheeling, WV 26003
304-238-1220, ext. 3506

Conclusion

The EPA generally issues Superfund comfort/status letters to facilitate the cleanup and reuse of contaminated or formerly contaminated properties. This comfort/status letter is intended to help you make informed decisions by providing you with the Superfund information that the EPA has about the Site and by identifying the CERCLA statutory protections, guidance, resources, and tools that may be potentially available for the Site.

This letter is not intended to limit or affect the EPA's authority under CERCLA or any other law or to provide a release from CERCLA liability. The EPA encourages the Association to consult with legal counsel, an environmental professional, and the appropriate state, tribal, or local environmental protection agency before taking any action to acquire, clean up, or reuse potentially contaminated property. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the proposed use of the Site complies with any federal, state, local, and/or tribal laws or requirements that may apply.

The EPA supports appropriate reuse of contaminated properties and hopes the information in this letter is useful to you. If you have any additional questions or wish to discuss this information further, please feel free to contact Christopher P. Thomas, of my staff, at (215) 814-5555.

Sincerely,

Karen Melvin, Director
Hazardous Site Cleanup Division

cc: Christopher Thomas, EPA (3HS51)
Justin Bleiler, EPA (3HS12)

WVDEP, Casey Korbini

Enclosure

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 3

Close-Out Special Bulletin

Carr China Site
230 Newcome Avenue
Grafton, WV 26354

Latitude 39.2760199 Longitude -80.3517057

Site ID Number: A3LA

ATTN: Linda Marzulli, RRC
Region 3 Distribution List

SITUATION, 2011

Reporting Period: This Close-Out Special Bulletin provides a synopsis of work performed at the Carr China Site (Site) since approval of the Action Memorandum on September 15, 2009, and approval of the extension on September 10, 2010, until completion of the Removal Action on November 2, 2010. Work activities involved the assessment and removal of lead-contaminated soils and debris from the Site.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background:

The Site is the location of a former china production facility that had produced hotel/restaurant ware. The facility was operational from 1916 to 1952. The facility building burned down in 1966. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) had conducted periodic visits to the Site and had concerns that hazardous substances, specifically lead, may be present on the Site. WVDEP requested that EPA conduct a Removal Assessment at the Site.

Site No.:	A3LA
Delivery Order/Task Order No.:	EP-S3-07-03 TO#22
Response Authority	CERCLA, §104(a)
Response Type	Time Critical
CERCLIS No.	WVN000306608
Operable Unit	Site wide
Type of Removal Action	RV – Removal
Lead	EPA financed
NPL Status:	Non-NPL
State Notification	WVDEP-Notified
Action Memorandum Date	September 15, 2009

Action Memorandum Extension	September 10, 2010
Start Date:	October 21, 2009
Demobilization Date:	November 2, 2010
Completion Date:	November 2, 2010

1.1.1 Incident Category: Inactive production facility.

1.1.2 Site Description

1.1.2.1 Site Location:

The Site is located on the right descending bank of the Tygart Valley River south of Grafton, Taylor County, West Virginia. The Site area encompasses approximately 9 acres of land. It is divided into an eastern and western portion by an access road to a river gauging station. Remnants of the former Carr China facility buildings, foundations, and roadways remained in the western portion of the Site. The northern slope of the Site forms the southern bank of the Tygart Valley River, which is a principal tributary of the Monongahela River. Piles of debris, including china and waste materials from the facility, were scattered throughout the eastern portion of the Site and along the river bank.

The Site is situated on land bounded by residential homes to the west, south, and east. The Site is located within the town of Grafton, West Virginia, with a population of 5,489 (Census, 2000). The Site can be accessed easily by pedestrians and vehicles, and evidence of human activity was present on the Site, including garbage and fishing equipment, with roadways and paths that appeared to have frequent traffic.

1.1.2.2 Removal Assessment and Description of Threat:

A Removal Assessment was conducted at the Site on May 28-29, 2008. During this assessment, 21 surface soil samples and seven sediment samples were collected from the Site. The surface soil samples were analyzed for Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, and Aroclors (PCBs). The sediment samples were analyzed for TAL metals. Analytical results for lead concentrations exceeded 1,000 mg/kg in five of the 21 soil samples. Five additional soil samples had lead concentrations between 400 mg/kg and 1000 mg/kg. The highest lead concentration detected in the surface soil was 21,600 mg/kg. A lead concentration of 74.5 mg/kg, slightly higher than two times the background lead concentration, was detected in one of the sediment samples that were collected from the Tygart Valley River, adjacent to a china debris pile located on the river bank along the northern end of the Site.

EPA conducted additional assessment activities in March, 2009. An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument was utilized to analyze Site soils *in*

situ on the flat areas of the Site. Lead concentrations were detected in excess of 1,000 mg/kg in nine areas and between 400 and 1,000 mg/kg in 12 additional areas.

The OSC evaluated the data from the sampling events and determined that there is a potential threat to human receptors that may use the Site in the future for recreational or other purposes. An Action Memorandum was submitted to EPA for a Removal Action at the Site.

2.0 Activities

2.1.1 Current situation: A Removal Action at the Site was completed on November 2, 2010.

2.1.2 Response activities to date:

- On September 15, 2009, an Action Memorandum for a Removal Action at the Site was approved in the amount of $1,988,755.
- ERRS mobilized to the Site on October 21, 2010, and began the Removal Action on October 22, 2010. Throughout the duration of two weeks, ERRS constructed a high-visibility fence around the western area of the property to help prevent trespassing onto the Site. A silt fence was constructed along the river bank to prevent migration of hazardous materials into the river. Thick vegetation was cleared to allow access to contaminated areas and 448 tons of non-hazardous building debris were removed from the site. Road improvements were made to allow access for heavy equipment. Due to the approaching freezing weather, all personnel demobilized from the Site. The Removal Action was scheduled to resume in the Spring of 2010.
- In March, 2010, under the direction of the OSC, START mobilized to the Site and established a sampling grid over the flat portion of the western area of the Site. XRF screening was conducted to further assess/delineate the lead contamination that was present in the Site soils. Ten soil samples were sent to a laboratory to confirm the screening results from the XRF instrument.
- The Removal Action resumed at the Site on June 1, 2010. ERRS contractors set up a command post and procured heavy equipment for Site use.
- Throughout the months of June and July, clearing activities were conducted in the western area of the Site. Excavation of lead-contaminated soils from areas delineated by sample collection/XRF screening in March, 2010, were conducted by ERRS. These areas included the flat portions, the western slope, and the crest of the northern slope of the western area of the Site. Excavation depths varied from six to 18 inches, dependent upon the lead concentrations in the soil. Three stockpiles of soil were created by ERRS from the excavated

soils; two were created from soils from the western slope and flat areas; one was created from soils from the northern slope. Soils from the northern slope were segregated due to high lead concentrations (above 5,000 mg/kg) detected by the XRF. ERRS collected composite samples from the two stockpiles from the western slope and flat areas and shipped them to a laboratory for TCLP analysis. The laboratory results determined that the soils were "non-hazardous". ERRS conducted T&D of these stockpiled soils.

- To ensure that the Site contamination was addressed properly, additional surface soil screening was conducted in July, 2010, in the eastern area of the Site. Lead concentrations exceeded 10% in multiple locations. Excavation of approximately eighteen inches of lead-contaminated soils was conducted in the areas where lead concentrations exceeded 1,000 parts per million (ppm). Additional XRF screening of the remaining Site soils was conducted in August, 2010. An approximate 25-foot grid was constructed in the areas of known lead contamination. Thirty soil locations were screened using XRF equipment. Of the 30 locations, lead was determined in excess of 1,000 ppm in 21 of the locations, of which 10 locations contained lead in excess of 2,000 ppm up to 4,215 ppm. The OSC determined that the eastern area of the Site must be covered with two feet of backfill in all excavated areas.
- Removal Site Evaluation activities were conducted in August, 2010, along the northwestern bank of the Site, following the initial excavation of soil to 18-inches depth. Post-excavation XRF field screening results indicated lead concentrations remaining in the area soils up to 84,374 ppm. XRF equipment was used to conduct *in* situ soil screening at one hundred screening locations within the excavated area along the river bank. Seventy-eight of the screening locations contained lead concentrations in excess of 1,000 ppm; 57 of the locations contained lead in excess of 2,000 ppm; and 26 of the locations contained lead in excess of 10,000 ppm. Ten soil samples were collected from nine locations within the excavated area along the river bank, in areas where approximately eighteen inches of lead-contaminated soils were removed. The samples were submitted to an EPA-assigned laboratory to be analyzed for lead TAL metals. Analytical results confirmed the presence of lead in the remaining surface soils in concentrations up to 20,600 ppm. In an attempt to determine the depth of remaining hazardous materials along the river bank, trenches were cut into the sloping areas using an excavator. However, the abundance and depth of china debris in the Site soils prevented determination of an exact depth of the contaminated soils. Every attempt to excavate a trench was thwarted by debris caving in to backfill the excavation. All of the caving debris appeared to have the same consistency in color and contents. Through observation of the trenches cut and the topography of

the slope, it was estimated that the debris extended to an additional depth of a minimum of 16 feet.

- ERRS collected composite samples of the mixed soil/debris from the river bank area and submitted them to a laboratory to be analyzed for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals. Analytical results indicated a lead concentration of 557 mg/L in the TCLP extract, which exceeds the regulatory level for classification as a hazardous waste due to lead, waste code D008. Due to the expanded extent of contamination at the Site and the increase in costs required to dispose of soils excavated from along the river bank as hazardous waste, the OSC submitted a Request for Additional Funding and Exemption from the 12 Month and $2 Million Statutory Limits for the Removal Action. The request was approved in September, 2010.
- ERRS constructed a super-silt fence along the western and northern areas of the western area of the Site, where the china debris extended into the river and a tributary at the western boundary of the Site.
- Throughout the months of September and October, 2010, ERRS conducted additional excavation activities of lead-contaminated soils and debris along the northern bank of the western area of the Site. ERRS cut benches in this area to allow access to the lower portion of the river bank. Excavation was conducted to varying depths (ranging from 2-6 feet), and the bank was sloped to enable stabilization by compacting the debris and backfilling the slope. ERRS stockpiled these excavated soils until arrangements could be made for off-Site T&D.
- ERRS collected composite soil samples from all stockpiles on Site, which included excavated materials from the eastern section of the Site and from the northern and western areas of the western section of the Site. All of the TCLP results for lead exceeded the 5 mg/L regulatory level, requiring all excavated soil and debris to be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- ERRS conducted T&D of hazardous waste soils from October 13, 2010, to October 29, 2010. This completed T&D activities of all stockpiled Site soils.
- ERRS completed restoration of the Site by covering the flat, excavated areas of the Site with two feet of clean backfill soil, seed, and straw. ERRS completed restoration of the river bank and sloped areas of the Site by compacting the china debris, covering the debris with geo-textile fabric, backfill, and jute matting, then seeding the areas.
- Throughout the duration of the Removal Action, dust suppression was accomplished by the use of a water truck. START monitored for dust particulates with a personal DataRAM and three perimeter DataRAM 4000s. Minimal dusts migrated from the Site and no dust levels were observed

that would require an upgrade to respiratory protection for Site workers.

- START conducted photographic documentation of all activities during the Removal Action (*See project photographs in Site file for progression of work.)*
- The OSC conducted a final inspection of the Site with WVDEP Inspector Supervisor Joyce Moore on November 2, 2010.

2.1.3 Progress Metrics

Waste stream	Quantity	Disposal
Root Balls (Non-Hazardous)	178.12 tons	Meadowfill, S&S Grading, and Northwestern Landfills
Lead-contaminated soil (Non-Hazardous)	7,170.53 tons	Meadowfill, S&S Grading, Northwestern, and Chestnut Valley Landfills
Lead-contaminated soil (Hazardous)	4,688.93 tons	Max Landfill

2.1.4. Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): The OSC provided all enforcement documentation to the appropriate EPA divisions.

2.2 Planning

2.2.1 Anticipated activities for next reporting period: The OSC has determined that all cleanup work at this Site is complete.

2.2.2 Issues/Action Consequences: None.

2.3 Logistics

A portion of the Site that contained high amounts of lead in the soils was located along the southern bank of the Tygart Valley River. In order to excavate these soils, EPA worked closely with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) to track river elevation data. Excavation of soils, restoration, and fence construction along the lower portion of the northern bank of the Site was conducted when water levels were low, prior to ACOE opening the gates of the Tygart Dam.

2.4 Finance

2.4.1 Narrative

The accounting of expenditures below is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The cost accounting provided in the table does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery. The cost table does not include direct Intramural

(e.g. EPA personnel) and Indirect costs. The vast majority of the cost at this site was for the transport and disposal of materials.

2.4.2 Cost Table

	Budgeted	*Cost To Date*
ERRS Contractor	$2830,000	$2,250,396
START Contractor	$151,786	$150,004
Unallocated	$122,500	0
Project Ceiling	**$3,104,286**	**$2,400,400**

3.0 Participating Entities

3.1 Cooperating and Assisting Agencies

Following are the agencies/companies involved with the Site and individual agency or organization personnel:

EPA On-Scene Coordinator – Robert Kelly 215-814-3268	START Contractor - TechLaw, Inc. (b) (4) Project Manager
EPA Administrative Officer- Richard Messimer 304-234-0239	Prime ERRS Contractor – Kemron Environmental Services (b) (4) Response Manager
EPA Community Involvement Coordinator – Trish Taylor 215-814-5539	WVDEP, Fairmont, WV Office – Joyce Moore 304-926-0470

4.0 Personnel: Personnel at the Site included the ERRS Response Manager, ERRS accountant, ERRS operators and laborers, the START Project Manager, the OSC, and EPA's financial administrative officer.

5.0 Source of Additional Information: For additional information, please refer to the EPA's website, http://www.epaosc.org/CarrChina.

DRAFT

Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives

Carr China Manufacturing Facility

230 Newcome Avenue
Grafton, Taylor County, West Virginia 26354

Prepared For: Save the Tygart Watershed Association, Inc.

Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives
Carr China Manufacturing Facility
230 Newcome Avenue
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Prepared For: Save the Tygart

1. Introduction and Background

a. Site Location

The 7.39 -acre former Carr China Manufacturing Facility site (hereinafter referred to as the "Carr China" or "Site") consists of four parcels of land (Parcel ID #07 70081; Parcel ID #07 70082; Parcel ID #07 70083; Parcel ID #07 70084) in a mixed-use commercial and residential area along Newcome Avenue in Grafton, Taylor County, West Virginia. The site is situated along the steeply sloped banks of the Tygart Valley River, which forms the northern boundary of the site. There are wooded areas on the eastern and western extents of the property. The site is bounded by various residential structures both east and south of the subject site, as well as a former railroad bed to the south. The central portion of the site is located at approximately 39.319569° North Latitude and -80.02605° West Longitude.

b. Previous Uses

The site is the location of a former china production facility that produced hotel/restaurant dinnerware. The site was operated from 1916 until 1952, during which time contamination occurred from chemicals and processing used to glaze and manufacture china. The brownfield site to be addressed is the former Carr China Company property in the Parkview neighborhood of Grafton (The Site). The 7.39-acre Site lies ½ mile downstream from the Tygart Dam, with the west border fully contiguous with the Tygart River, and approximately 1/3 of the property within the federally designated 100-year flood plain. Unfortunately, the processes of that era led to significant contamination (lead, arsenic, other hazardous substances) of the site. As well, the abandoned structures suffered a fire in the 1960s, and the somewhat isolated location of the Site, although in close proximity to the city of Grafton, rather made it a haven of vagrancy, contributing to the decline of the community. In 2008, the US EPA Superfund Program became involved, removing 12,000 tons of soil and most of the facility's remaining infrastructure, at a cost totaling $2.4 million. The 2008 cleanup left the Site clear of structures, however there remain foundations and some structural remnants as well as the potential for residual contaminants. The proposed cleanup will assure that any residual contamination is fully addressed, which will allow use of the Site as a local/regional recreational amenity.

c. Past Site Assessment Findings

Based on an internal WVDEP memo dated February 17, 1993, the WVDEP Office of Waste Management conducted a preliminary investigation at the site on February 11, 1993 and referred

the site to the Site Investigation and Response Section of the WVDEP Office of Waste Management.

On June 19, 1996, WVDEP inspectors sampled waste material at the site. According to the WVDEP Sampling Report, a total of three (3) samples were obtained. Sample one (1) was of batch material. Analytical results indicated no detectable levels of arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead or selenium. Sample two (2) was of fired, unglazed wares that were dumped over a hill and were in the Tygart Valley River. Analytical results indicated total barium at 3.2 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and total lead at 4.89 mg/kg, while arsenic, cadmium, chromium and selenium were not detected. Sample three (3) was of fired and glazed wares disposed of near and in the Tygart River. Analytical results indicate total lead at 3.12 mg/kg, while arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, and selenium were not detected. Due to these sample results, no further sampling was conducted by WVDEP Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement, and this site was referred for cleanup "by another action".

In May, 2008, the USEPA conducted a Removal Assessment at the Carr China site, based on a request made by the WVDEP; the request was made following periodic site visits from the WVDEP and the WVDEP's concerns that the hazardous substances, specifically lead, may have remained at the site. During the 2008 site assessment, twenty-one (21) surface soil samples and seven (7) sediment samples were collected from the site. The surface soil samples were analyzed for Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, and aroclors/polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The sediment samples were analyzed for TAL metals. Analytical results for lead concentrations exceeded 1,000 mg/kg in five (5) of the twenty-one (21) soil samples. Five (5) additional soil samples had lead concentrations between 400 mg/kg and 1,000 mg/kg. The highest lead concentration detected in the surface soil was 21,600 mg/kg. A lead concentration of 74.5 mg/kg, slightly higher than two times the background lead concentration, was detected in one of the sediment samples that were collected from the Tygart Valley River, adjacent to a china debris pile located on the river bank along the northern end of the site.

Additionally, analytical results from the May 2008 sampling events indicated antimony concentrations exceeding 20 mg/kg in three (3) of the twenty-one (21) soil samples retained for analysis; arsenic concentrations exceeding 20 mg/kg in one (1) of the 21 samples; cadmium concentrations exceeding 20 mg/kg in one (1) of the 21 samples; iron concentrations exceeding 55,000 mg/kg in one (1) of the 21 samples. SVOCs, pesticides and PCBs were analyzed in five of the soil samples; of the SVOCs analyzed, only five (5) compounds were detected above their corresponding comparison values. Benzo(a)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene concentrations exceeding their respective comparison values were observed in one (1) of the 5 samples, while benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(b)fluoranthene concentrations exceeding their respective comparison values were observed in two (2) of the 5 samples. No PCBs were detected in any of the samples retained for analysis. Very few pesticides were detected with concentrations significantly below the USEPA Region III Risk Based Concentration for residential soil.

Following the receipt of the previously discussed results, collected in May of 2008, the USEPA Region III On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) requested the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Region III (ATSDR Reg III) review the data package and provide technical assistance; the ATSDR Reg III referred the request to the WV Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) ATSDR.

According to the WVDHHR ATSDR report, the WVDHHR determined that human exposure to the contaminants at the site had occurred and would continue to occur. Review of the sampling data indicated that the primary contaminant in soil was lead. Lead was consistently detected throughout the site, with concentrations exceeding 400 mg/kg (USEPA, 2001) in ten (10) of the twenty-one (2l) soil samples. The highest detected concentration of lead at the site was 21,600 mg/kg. Based upon the observed evidence of human exposure and the existing scientific information pertaining to the site, the WVDHHR/ATSDR concluded that there was a public health concern at the site. To protect public health, the WVDHHR/ATSDR recommended removal action to mitigate/eliminate human exposures.

The USEPA conducted additional assessment activities in March, 2009, at which time an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument was utilized to analyze site soils in-situ on the flat areas of the site. Lead concentrations were detected in excess of 1,000 mg/kg in nine (9) areas and between 400 and 1,000 mg/kg in twelve (12) additional areas. Based on the 2008 and 2009 investigations, the USEPA determined that there was a potential threat to human receptors that may use the site in the future for recreational or other purposes, and a Removal Action was initiated.

In March 2010, the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START), working under the direction of the USEPA, returned to the site, established a sampling grid over the flat portion of the western area of the site, and conducted XRF screening to further assess/delineate the lead contamination present in site soils.

Removal action resumed in June, 2010. Throughout June and July, 2010, clearing activities were conducted in the western area of the site. Lead-contaminated soils from areas delineated by the sample collection and XRF screening in March 2010, were excavated. These areas included the flat portions, the western slope, and the crest of the northern slope of the western area of the site. Excavation depths varied from six (6) to eighteen (18) inches, dependent upon lead concentrations in the soil. Three stockpiles were created from the excavated soils; two were created from soils from the western slope and flat areas; one was created from soils from the northern slope. Soils from the northern slope were segregated due to high lead concentrations (above 5,000 mg/kg) detected by the XRF.

The USEPA ERRS contractor collected composite samples from the two stockpiles from the western slope and flat areas and shipped them to a laboratory for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis. The laboratory results determined that the soils were "non-hazardous". The USEPA ERRS contractor conducted transportation and disposal of these stockpiled soils.

Additional surface soil screening was conducted in July 2010 in the eastern area of the site. Based on the additional soil screening, excavation of approximately eighteen (18) inches of lead-contaminated soils was conducted in areas where lead concentrations exceeded 1,000 parts per million (ppm). Additional XRF screening of the remaining site soils was conducted in August 2010. An approximate 25-foot grid was constructed in the areas of known lead contamination, at which time, thirty (30) soil locations were screened using XRF equipment; of the 30 locations, lead was determined to be in excess of 1,000 ppm in twenty-one (21) of the locations. Ten of 30 screened locations contained lead in excess of 2,000 ppm up to 4,215 ppm. The USEPA OSC determined that the eastern area of the site would be covered with two feet of backfill in all previously excavated areas.

In August 2010, removal site evaluation activities were conducted along the northwestern bank of the site; the activities followed the initial excavation of soil to 18 inches, which occurred in July 2010. Post-excavation XRF field screening results indicated lead concentrations remaining in the site soils with concentrations up to 84,374 ppm. XRF equipment was used to conduct in-situ soil screening at one-hundred (100) screening locations within the previously excavated area along the river bank. Seventy-eight (78) of the screening locations contained lead concentrations in excess of 1,000 ppm; fifty-seven (57) of the locations contained soil with lead concentrations in excess of 2,000 ppm; and twenty-six (26) of the locations contained soil with lead concentrations in excess of 10,000 ppm. Ten (10) soil samples were collected from nine (9) locations within the excavated area along the river bank, in areas where approximately eighteen inches of lead-contaminated soils were previously removed. The samples were submitted to an USEPA-assigned laboratory to be analyzed for TAL metals including lead. Analytical results confirmed the presence of lead in the remaining surface soils in concentrations up to 20,600 ppm. In an attempt to determine the depth of remaining hazardous materials along the river bank, trenches were cut into the sloping areas using an excavator; however, the abundance and depth of china debris in the site soils prevented determination of an exact depth of the contaminated soils. Observation of the attempted trenches on the excavated river bank revealed debris (china pieces) that was estimated to extend to an additional depth of sixteen (16) feet.

The USEPA mobilized to the site on October 21, 2010 and began removal activities. During completion of the removal activities, the USEPA Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractor completed the following tasks:

- Construction of a high-visibility fence around the western area of the property to help prevent trespassing onto the site;
- Construction of a silt fence along the river bank to prevent migration of hazardous materials into the river;
- Thick vegetation clearing to allow access to contaminated areas;
- Road improvements to allow access for heavy equipment; and,
- Removal of 448 tons of non-hazardous building debris from the site.

The USEPA ERRS contractor collected composite samples of the mixed soil/debris observed in the excavations attempted within the river bank area and submitted them to a laboratory to be analyzed for TCLP metals. Analytical results indicated a lead concentration of 557 milligrams per

liter (mg/L) in the TCLP extract, which exceeded the regulatory level for classification as a hazardous waste due to lead, waste code D008. Following the hazardous waste classification determination, the USEPA ERRS contractor constructed a super-silt fence along the western and northern areas of the western area of the site, where the china debris extended into the river and a tributary at the western boundary of the site. Throughout the months of September and October 2010, the USEPA ERRS contractor conducted additional excavation activities of lead-contaminated soils and debris along the northern bank of the western area of the site. Excavation was conducted to varying depths (ranging from 2-6 feet), and the bank was sloped to enable stabilization by compacting the debris and backfilling the slope. The excavated soils were stockpiled until off-site disposal could be coordinated for completion at a later date. Composite soil samples were collected from all stockpiles on-site, which included excavated materials from the eastern section of the site and from the northern and western areas of the site. All of the TCLP results for lead exceeded the 5 mg/L regulatory level, requiring all excavated soil and debris to be disposed of as hazardous waste. Between October 13, 2010 and October 29, 2010, all stockpiled soils, previously determined to be hazardous waste, were transported offsite for proper disposal.

Restoration of the site was completed by covering the flat, excavated areas of the site with two feet of clean backfill soil, seed, and straw. Restoration of the river bank and sloped areas of the site was completed by compacting the china debris, covering the debris with geo-textile fabric, backfill, and jute matting, then seeding the areas. The USEPA OSC conducted a final inspection of the site with WVDEP Inspector Supervisor Joyce Moore on November 2, 2010.

Based on interest in the site, USEPA was engaged to clarify what additional assessment or cleanup work the Agency anticipated to be performing on the site. In response, USEPA issued a Comfort/Status Letter in April 2018 to confirm that there was no additional work anticipated at the site. This letter explained the status of the site in relation to any future USEPA involvement at the site and explained any potential CERCLA liability. The purpose of the letter was to provide information to support an informed acquisition decision by the watershed group. The letter concluded that the USEPA determined that no additional Superfund actions would be necessary at the site. Based on the information provided to the USEPA by the Save the Tygart Watershed group, concerning their plans for redevelopment (mixed-use site for recreation, office and commercial use), the USEPA did not identify any obvious incompatibility for the proposed use of the site as it related to the completed USEPA removal action.

d. Project Goal Summary

Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. (STTWA) will remediate the approximately 7.39-acre former Carr China factory along the Tygart River in Grafton, WV into a multi-use community educational and recreational facility including a 2,000 square foot educational office to house the Watershed Association and laboratory facility and a 4,000 square foot structure will be designed to serve as an event space for community meetings, art and interpretive displays, and play host to community and educational events. The STTWA will use this space to

support their water quality testing and restoration program which spans the entire 1,374 square mile Tygart River Watershed.

The additional acreage will be redeveloped as a public riverfront park providing recreational and educational opportunities. These plans include interpretive upland nature and wetland trails, historical displays documenting the history of the Carr China company and its importance to Grafton, an amphitheater for public entertainment, a canoe & kayak launch site, and a fishing access platform along the Tygart River. STTWA is committed to planning for handicapped accessibility of features as the Site allows. Eliminating hazards of the Site and improving it for passive recreation will expand accessibility to the Tygart River below the dam.

e. Summary of Environmental Site Assessments (ESA)

Phase I ESA:

Upon issuance of the USEPA Comfort Letter, Save the Tygart engaged WVDEP to ensure that their reuse plan met state regulations and risk-based standards under its Brownfields Program. WVDEP reviewed data from previous assessments, including the USEPA removal action, and recommended some additional confirmatory sampling and cleanup may be required to meet risk-based standards for the plan. Sediment results from the May 2018 sampling events indicated all metals analyzed were consistently detected at low levels in all seven (7) sediment samples, with the exception of antimony, which was not detected in all sediment samples. Of all metals detected during the sample analysis, iron and manganese were the only metals exceeding their respective comparison values; the remainder of the sediment results were detected below their respective comparison values. WVDEP, utilizing their USEPA Brownfield Assessment Grant, completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment at the request of Save the Tygart, anticipating that the organization would take site control and apply for an FY2019 USEPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant. This Phase I was completed in December 2018 by CORE Environmental Services.

The Phase I ESA was performed in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Standard E 1527-13 for the site located at 230 Newcome Avenue, Taylor County, West Virginia. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 1.1.4 of this report.

• The former use of glazes and paints containing lead and other heavy metals on site, as well as the disposal of broken china on the riverbank and the western side of the property, adjacent to the unknown tributary, for stability indicate the possibility of existing soil (surface and subsurface), sediment, surface water and groundwater contamination at the site. The potential presence of contamination at the site, based on the former uses of the site as a china manufacturing facility, are considered a REC due to the potential for contamination to be remaining at the site.
• The former Baltimore & Ohio Rail Line that formerly ran along the southern boundary of the site, as well as, the storage of railroad ties and telephone poles, has the potential

to contribute to soil and groundwater contamination. Activities associated with the former B&O Railroad railway lines (including loading, unloading, railcar maintenance, coal storage, etc.) have the potential to have used hazardous substances and petroleum products, solvents and/or creosote to maintain wooden rail ties. The potential impacts from contaminants typically associated with the railroads are considered a REC due to the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination to be present at the site and/or adjacent properties.

- The former ASTs are considered a REC due to the historic use/storage of petroleum products at the site. The potential exists for the former ASTs and/or the associated product piping to have released heating oils to the environment becoming a source of contamination at the site.
- While not directly observed during completion of the site reconnaissance, discarding of the damaged china throughout the property, was noted to have occurred during operation of the manufacturing facility and was noted to have been encountered during USEPA removal actions at the site. The known dumping/continued presence of the discarded china is considered a BER; should the china be unearthed during construction by the watershed group it would be considered a REC and would require proper disposal considering the assumed presence of lead.

Phase II ESA:

Based on Phase I results, a Phase II was recommended to determine the remedial action plan necessary to implement Save the Tygart's reuse plan. Sampling results from the Phase II are anticipated in January 2019, but preliminary samples have indicated the need to address some hot spot soil contamination and assess potential heavy metal migration to groundwater.

2. Applicable Regulations and Cleanup Standards

a. Cleanup Oversight Responsibility State Standards and Regulations

It is Save the Tygart's intent to perform the Site cleanup under the WVDEP Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) under the WV Legislature's Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Act (VRRA). The VRP requires that the site investigation and cleanup be performed under the oversight of a West Virginia Licensed Remediation Specialist (LRS). Reports documenting site investigation and cleanup activities must also be submitted to and approved by the WV DEP. Northern WV Brownfields Assistance Center will provide additional oversight on this project, due to its nature as a brownfields site, as per the brownfields definition in the Brownfields Law of 2002.

b. Cleanup Standards

The VRPs De Minimis cleanup standards can be found in the West Virginia Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Rule (60CSR3) in Table 60-3B (version updated 6/1/2014 can be found on

WVDEP VRP website[1]). Risk-based cleanup standards will be generated for contaminants, in accordance with the WVDEP VRP program. Soil cleanup standards are provided for protection of groundwater (leaching) as well as direct contact exposure under residential and non-residential site use scenarios. The VRRP also allows for the development of site-specific risk-based standards based on anticipated future use (ie: residential, industrial, etc.).

c. Laws and Regulations

To protect human health, workers, and those that may potentially come into contact with the disposal of solid waste on site, the cleanup will be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws including but not limited to the WV DEP Solid Waste Management Rule (Rule 33CSR1[2]). All required removal, management, transportation, notification, and cleanup will be performed by a licensed remediation specialist in accordance with WV Code, WVDHHR Rules, and all applicable regulations, which may include the Federal Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, the Federal Davis-Bacon Act, state environmental law, and town by-laws. All standards within the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding procurement of contractors, reporting of cleanup, disposal of wastes, and all cradle-to-grave regulations will be followed.

In addition, all appropriate permits (*e.g.*, notify before you dig, soil transport and disposal manifests) will be obtained prior to the work commencing.

Evaluation of Cleanup Alternatives

Three alternatives are considered for addressing the Carr China site that contains potential soil contaminations including lead, arsenic, cadmium, antimony, from the historic production of pottery houseware or "china"

Alternative 1 – No Action

This option requires no further action. This alternative would involve no action, leaving the site in its current condition. This is not a viable alternative given the current potential for public health hazards related to contaminants. This alternative would also negate all benefits associated with the reuse of the site by the Save the Tygart Organization or other public or private end users. The fence on the site would need to be maintained. This alternative is not compatible with the planned re-use, but if these plans change to an industrial use instead, the site may not require additional remediation.

Total Cost = $0.00

[1] http://www.dep.wv.gov/dlr/oer/voluntarymain/Pages/default.aspx
[2] WV Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water and Waste Management, Office of Solid Waste Management

Alternative 2 – Fill, Cap, and Grade

This option will involve removing the existing fence, removing remaining structural/foundation materials, then placing a clean layer of topsoil/hydro-seeding in a sequence like to the following:

1. Fencing: This will first require the removal of roughly 1000 lineal feet of fencing and 100 fence posts around the perimeter of the site. Upon removal of the fence, understory vegetation will be cleared where needed and disposed of in an appropriate landfill.
2. Structural Removal: Removal of structural debris and a legacy foundation. The majority of the debris are in loose and movable pieces. The debris is contained within a 75'x5'x5' foundation which will also be removed entirely or at least ground level.
3. Cap Installation: A 12-18" layer of locally sourced top soil will then be placed and compacted over a 2-acre area of the site which contains ground level cement, previously flooring of the original buildings. The cap depth will be sufficient to allow for wear from recreational use of playground and light recreational activities (events, concert and park facilities. The fill material shall be obtained from a soil borrow area acceptable and/or approved by the WVDEP. The contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the fill material shall be free of deleterious material, contaminants of concern, and free of foreign objects.
4. Turf Grass Installation: A shallow rooted species of turf grass will be seeded throughout the Site. Once seeded, special care will be given to the area until turf grass covers the Site. When turf grass is in place, the Site can be mowed along with the surrounding open space.
5. Land Use Covenants: Once the fill is in place and the capping complete, restrictions on excavation will be updated or coordinated with the WVDEP to ensure that future human health is protected.

A cost estimate for this option would be:

Alternative 2 Fill, Cap, and Grade

Remediation Cost Estimate	
Deconstructing and Removing Fence Posts	$5,000
Remove Existing Debris including concrete with pottery remnants 75'x5'x5'	$40,000
New fencing	$9,000
Erosion and Sediment Control	$ 14,000
Stormwater Engineering	$15,000
18" Layer of Clean Fill (4840 cubic yards, delivered)	$60,000
Regrading	$9,000
Hydro seeding for capping (2 acres)	$10,000
Implementing Institutional Controls	$2,000
Paved Parking Lot (0.25 acres)	$16,000
TOTAL	$180,000

Estimated WVDEP Voluntary Remediation Program Costs	
Design of Engineering Controls	**$ 30,000**
Voluntary Remediation Program Application Fee	**$ 5,000**
TOTAL	**$ 35,000**

Remediation Cost Estimate	**$ 180,000**
Completion of VRP Cost Estimate	**$ 35,000**
TOTAL Estimated Alternative #2 Cost	**$ 215,000**

Alternative 3 – Engineering Controls to Industrial Standards

This option will prepare the site to meet the industrial standard under the WV Voluntary Remediation Program and does not include costs for infrastructure upgrades needed for industrial or business development.

Alternative 3 - Engineering Controls to Industrial Standards	
Remove Existing Debris including concrete with pottery remnants 75'x5'x5'2"	$40,000
Implementing Institutional Controls	$5,000
Design of Engineering Controls	$35,000
Voluntary Remediation Program Application Fee	$5,000
Total	**$85,000**

Recommended Cleanup Alternative

Based on the assessment findings, anticipated EPA Cleanup grant, and planned reuse, the recommended cleanup alternative is Alternative 2 – Fill, Cap and Grade which includes removing the fence, covering the area with clean fill, re-grading the site, and completing the Voluntary Remediation Program to meet residential/recreational risk-based standards to ensure the site is safe for its intended reuse. If done appropriately and in accordance with above-mentioned laws and standards, this will provide sufficient separation of Site users from contaminants within the Site and fully mitigate human risk through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. This is the only identified alternative that achieves the organization's desire to reuse the site, including allowing for community recreational use in alignment with existing community plans and revitalization strategies.

Community Calendar

(Editor's Note: Community Calendar events are printed for free, as space permits, according to the date the event is scheduled. Many events get submitted, and it is challenging to run them all. The only way to guarantee that an event runs early, or on specific dates is to run a paid ad. Thank you for your patience.)

Community Calendar JANUARY

Thursday, January 17

PUBLIC MEETING: The save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc., will hold a public meeting to announce the submission of an EPA grant application for cleanup of the former Carr China site on Thursday, January 17, at 7:00 p.m. at the Parkview Church of the Nazarene Community Center located at 11 E. Main St. Grafton, WV 26354. The draft proposal will be presented for public comment at the meeting and will be available at the Grafton City Library and the Taylor County Courthouse from January 17-24. Comments will be received at the meeting and at the library or courthouse

SOUP DINNER: The Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary Post 3081, will be holding a soup dinner on Thursday, January 17, from 4:00-7:00 p.m. The cost is $8 per person and includes soup, salad and desserts. There will be a variety of soups to choose from.

Friday, January 18

WINTER GAMES: Tygart Lake State Park will be hosting their Winter Game Series on Friday 18, starting at 6:30 p.m., come out and enjoy some delicious pizza and a movie on the big screen. Then, on Saturday, the games begin at 1:00 p.m., with a beanbag toss tournament, followed by a fun evening with a group game of pub-style trivia. Best of all the entry fee (covers both days) is only $5 per participant. If you would like to make it a mini-getaway you can stay at the Lodge for a special discounted rate that includes two game tickets! Call the Lodge Desk at 304-265-6144.

LEGO ROBOTICS: The Taylor County 4-H LEGO Robotics program is currently open to new members. The spring season will be about learning how to build and program the robots and having fun with some different challenges. Children do not currently need to be enrolled in 4-H to join. The club will meet January 18, from 6:00-7:30 p.m., at the WVU Extension Office of Taylor County. Call 304-265-3303 to RSVP

POTTERY WORKSHOPS: Come join the Taylor County Arts Council for a series of four pottery classes, beginning on Tuesday, January 8, from 6:00-9:00 p.m., at Gallery 62 West. The workshops will start with mugs on the wheel. Classes are on Tuesday evenings and will be scheduled around the weather. Cost is $95 per seat (with a $10 discount for TCAC members). Call 304-518-0346 to reserve your seat.

PORTRAITS: The Grafton Indoor Flea Market is selling Spring Spectacular packages for Knickerbockers portraits. The packages are $10, and it includes one 10x13, two 8x10s, two 5x7s and eight wallet sizes. The portraits will take place at the Indoor Flea Market February 1 and 2. Call Jennifer Billups at 304-612-2585 to make a reservation.

Sunday, January 20

CENTURY JAMBOREE: The Century Jamboree Band will be hosting special guest Donnie Leonard, on Sunday, January 20, at the Century Community Building, located at 10 Gill Street, Century, WV. Music beings at 2:00 p.m. and the kitchen opens at 1:00 p.m. For more information, please email centuryjamboreewv@gmail.com or call 304-303-6724.

Friday January 25

EATING SMART CLASSES: WVU Extension will host two new Eating Smart and Being Active Classes. The first class will be held Friday, January 25, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., at the Taylor County Library and the other will start Saturday, January 26, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., at the Taylor County FRN Building. Classes include learning how to cook healthy meals, tips for saving money, sampling new foods and recipes Participants will also receive weekly giveaways and a graduation certificate. Classes are at no charge. Please contact Jeanette Coole at 304-265-3303 to sign up.

Saturday, January 26

MOUNTAIN MODEL A CLUB MEEITNG: Mountain Model A Club will be holding a luncheon and meeting, 11:00 a.m., at the Philippi Inn Restaurant on US Route 250, South of Philippi on Saturday, January 26. All members and potentials welcome. Dianna Nuzum 304-624-4968.

Sunday, January 27

CONCERT: Josh Oldaker will be in concert at Flemington Assembly of God on Sunday, January 27, at 7:00 p.m. Josh will be singing songs from his newest CD, "Country Revival". Please come and join us! This is a free event, although a love offering will be collected.

Kindergarten registration to be held in February

By Jessica Viccaro
Staff Writer

TAYLOR COUNTY— It's that time of year again, if you have a little one ready to start school in the fall, the Taylor County Board of Education will be conducting Kindergarten registration on February 4-7.

Attendance Director Jennifer McCarthy stated that children who will be five years old before July 1, 2019 should be registered.

Parents are requested to contact the school to schedule an appointment for registration. Children must be registered at the school that served the attendance area in which they live.

Parents of these children are also asked to call for an appointment to register their child for possible Advanced Placement into Kindergarten if they interested in pursuing that option.

Parents or guardians are asked to bring with them their child's original certified birth certificate, health check form, dental check form, immunization records and social security card.

"If a certified birth certificate has not been obtained, the parent may get an application for acquiring one at the school the day of registration," she shared.

Additionally, students are not required to attend the registration.

Prior to entering school, all children must be immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, polio, rubella (big measles), and rubella (three-day measles).

The registration, phone numbers and screening dates for each school are as follows: Monday, February 4, West Taylor Elementary School, 304-842-0490. Tuesday, February 5, Anna Jarvis Elementary School 304-265-4090. Wednesday, February 6, Anna Jarvis Elementary School and Thursday, February 7, Flemington Elementary School 304-739-4749.

"If school is on a two-hour delay the registration will start at 10:00 a.m., and we will work the earlier appointments in," McCarthy stated. If you have questions about Kindergarten Registration, please contact your local elementary school or McCarthy at 304-265-2497, Ext. 120.

Philippi Main Street calls for artists for Annual Art Stroll Friday, April 26

Submitted Photo

PHILIPPI—Members of Philippi Main Street's Art Stroll Committee are pictured at the first planning meeting for this year's annual Art Stroll which will be Friday, April 26 from 5:00 to 8:00 pm in business sites throughout downtown Philippi. Pictured from left are Connie Mundy, Traci Malcolm-Rexroad, Shelly Starkey, Tammy Stemple, and Judy Larry. Not pictured are Annette Santilli and Karen Larry.

The committee is calling for artists and businesses who want to be part of this year's Art Stroll. Local and regional visual artists, dancers, mimes, and musicians are asked to contact any of the committee members or Main Street Director Tammy Stemple at 304-457-3700, Ext. 226 or via email at hotpepperbabe@hotmail.com. Downtown businesses and organizations with Main Street sites are also asked to notify Main Street of their interest in hosting artists.

This year's Art Stroll will be Philippi Main Street's 10th annual celebration of local and regional art. For the past few years, the Stroll has featured a special art form. This year, the Stroll will feature "live art," visual artists painting, dancers dancing, musicians playing music, and back by popular request the return of the "Plein Air" contest. Painters who want to participate in the "Plein Air" contest will be able to set up their easels anywhere on Main Street from sun rise to sun set on Friday, April 26 and paint their perspectives of Main Street. More information on this contest will be made public in the next month.

Anyone wanting to be part of this year's Art Stroll should contact Stemple.

Survivors support group to meet

Survive Thrive Empower RDVIC

GRAFTON—Domestic abuse and sexual abuse are two very real things that occur in our community every day.

No matter how small or how extreme the event is, it is a traumatizing thing for every individual that it touches. Sometimes these traumas are not understood by those around us who were not affected by it.

The rape and domestic violence center of Taylor county would like to invite anyone who is a survivor of these ordeals to a special support group.

This is a confidential and safe place to connect with those who will listen and support. This is a free group and open to all WOMEN AND MEN!

Please contact the RDVIC at 265-6534 to receive time and location of this group support system.

Carr China EPA Clean-Up Grant – Public Meeting

January 17, 2019

Parkview Church of the Nazarene

	Name	Email	Phone	Organization
1.	[redacted]			
2.	[redacted]			
3.	TONY VELTRI		[redacted]	TAYLOR CO COMM
4.	[redacted]		[redacted]	
5.	[redacted]		[redacted]	
6.	Ray Moller		[redacted]	NBAC
7.	Martin Christ	mchrist@labs.net	[redacted]	WVDEP-WIB
8.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
9.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	STTWA
10.	[redacted]			STTWA

Carr China EPA Clean-Up Grant – Public Meeting

January 17, 2019
Parkview Church of the Nazarene

	Name	Email	Phone	Organization
11.	(b) (6)			STTWA
12.	(b) (6)(b) (6)	(b) (6)(b) (6)	(b) (6)	STTWA
13.	Patrica Henderson	hendersmpa@frontier.com	3472659450	Taylor Co. Dev. Authority
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

Public Comments Received at the January 17th Public meeting held at the Church of the Nazarene Community Center in Grafton, WV.

Public Comment: Will STTWA also be cleaning up refuse in the river and adjacent or visible neighborhood properties?

> **STTWA Response**: STTWA has organized cleanup efforts within the watershed and within the Fairview neighborhood previously. Specific cleanup of trash within the river and additional properties is not planned as part of this grant. However, we expect that improvement in the neighborhood would decrease the prevalence of dumping of litter and trash within the immediate area and future STTWA presence would lead to additional efforts to keep the issue under control.

Public Comment: Was the existing sewer line through the neighborhood addressed as part of the cleanup and reuse activities planned?

> **STTWA Response:** Cleanup and reuse activities will incorporate existing infrastructure into its reuse plan. Cleanup and reuse activities would be planned around said sewer lines and planned access points rerouted as needed. An STTWA representative questioned local residence about the depth of the line. Residents suggested as deep as 16' but more shallow in some locations.

Public Comment: When was the grant application due

> **STTWA Response:** January 31st, 2019.

Public Comment: How much funding is available and how are recipients determined?

> **STTWA Response (via NBAC representative):** Typically, 90 million is allocated nationwide. Grant recipients are determined based on the vision of reuse for the project, the size of the project, the amount of community involvement and whether or not the goals were achievable.

Public Comment: A member of the public made a general statement regarding the track record of STTWA work in the watershed including stream restoration and cleanup and the increased water quality of Tygart Lake. The individual thought that the reputation of STTWA would bring other groups and community members on board with the project.

No responses were received from draft grant applications made available at the Taylor County Courthouse and Taylor County Public Library from January 17th, 2019 – January 23rd, 2019.

SAVE THE TYGART WATERSHED ASSOCIATION INC.

P.O. BOX 164, GRAFTON, WV 26354

Mr. Paul Baker
Executive Director
Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.
P.O. Box 164
Grafton, WV 26354

Monday 28, 2019

EPA Region 3
Attn: Felicia Fred
1650 Arch Street
Mail Code 3HS51
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Ms. Fred,

As the grant applicant, Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc. (STTWA) is committed to providing the 20% cost share ($40,028) associated with the project when the EPA awards the Brownfields Cleanup Grant. STTWA will satisfy the cost share through various in-kind services (materials used during the outreach and reuse planning tasks) for the community engagement, project oversight, as well as cleanup and reuse planning of the site. Save the Tygart Watershed Association is committed to:

- Providing the in-kind services of a project manager ($14,592) for programmatic and grant oversight including ACRES reporting, the procurement of qualified environmental consultants and contractors, preparing RFPs, interviewing and hiring contractors, completing quarterly reporting, and tracking and confirming in-kind donations.
- Providing the in-kind services of STTWA members and employees ($5,064) for continue to gather project input and support through media announcements, public stakeholder meetings, and future community workshops.
- Provide $15,000 in funds to secure a qualified environmental consultant.
- Providing $5,372 in cash for contracted services to complete the post-remedial risk assessment scheduled to be done by Grant year Two.

We hope that our commitment to the cleanup of the Carr China Brownfield Site will have a positive impact on the immediate neighborhood and will provide a conduit for further economic and community development in Grafton, WV.

Sincerely,

Paul Baker

Paul Baker
Executive Director

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 12/31/2019

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☒ New	
☒ Application	☐ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:
01/30/2019	

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Save the Tygart Watershed Association Inc.

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
(b) (6)	0111495090000

d. Address:

* Street1:	105 Beech St.
Street2:	
* City:	Grafton
County/Parish:	
* State:	WV: West Virginia
Province:	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code:	26354-1603

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:		* First Name:	Paul
Middle Name:			
* Last Name:	Baker		
Suffix:			

Title:

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:	304-363-7338	Fax Number:	

* Email: paulfran3@gmail.com

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

M: Nonprofit with 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-18-07

* Title:

FY19 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP GRANTS

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Carr China Cleanup Grant

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: WV001 * b. Program/Project: WV001

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2019 * b. End Date: 09/30/2022

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	200,000.00
* b. Applicant	40,028.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	240,028.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name: Kelley

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Flaherty

Suffix:

* Title: Project Specialist

* Telephone Number: 724-562-7074 Fax Number:

* Email: flahertykl@ab.edu

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Kelley Flaherty * Date Signed: 01/30/2019